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Tetrahedron

Tetrahedron 62 (2006) 97-111

## Stereocontrolled synthesis of thiohydantoin spironucleosides from sugar spiroacetals

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Received 13 July 2005; revised 23 September 2005; accepted 29 September 2005

Available online 26 October 2005

Dedicated to Professor J. Plumet on the occasion of his 60th birthday

Abstract—5-Epithiohydantocidin, *N*-alkyl and *N*-glycosylthiohydantoin spironucleosides are prepared from glycosylaminoesters and from furanoid and pyranoid methyl isothiocyanatoulosonates. The aminoesters and the isothiocyanates are obtained, in a stereocontrolled manner, from sugar spiroacetals through a high-yielding sequence involving ring opening with trimethyl azide, formation of an ester group, reduction of the azide, and, in the case of isothiocyanates, reaction with thiophosgene.

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## 1. Introduction

The chemistry of spironucleosides, a type of nucleoside in which the anomeric carbon belongs simultaneously to the sugar ring and to the nitrogenated heterocyclic moiety,<sup>1</sup> has received considerable development in the last decade. This interest is due to the isolation from culture broths of Streptomices hygroscopicus of (+)-hydantocidin (1), the first natural spironucleoside.<sup>2</sup> The (+)-hydantocidin shows low toxicity for mammals and has herbicidal and plant growth-regulatory activities, which have been related to its inhibitory activity of adenylsuccinate synthase.<sup>3</sup> Other spiro-anulated compounds<sup>4</sup> also have biological interest due to their activity as inhibitors of glycogen phosphorilase and  $\alpha$ -amylase.<sup>5</sup> Syntheses of (+)-hydantocidin have been reported,<sup>6</sup> and starting from 1993 many syntheses of hydantocidin analogues and related carbocyclic derivatives have been described.<sup>1b,7</sup>

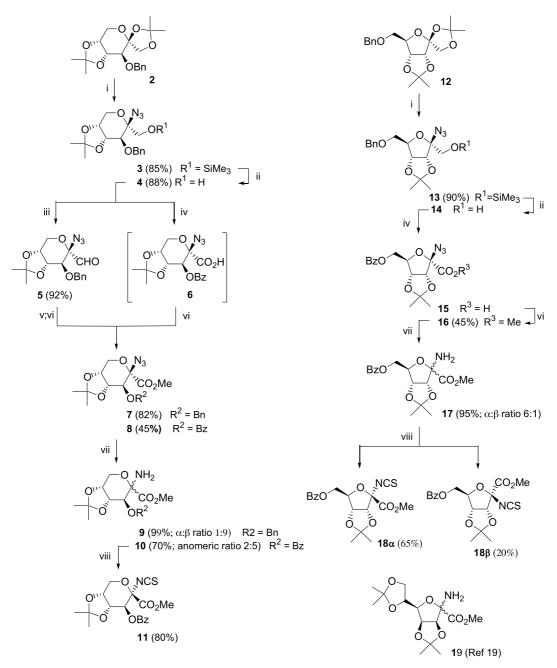
Recently, we reported our preliminary results on the preparation of pyranoid and furanoid isothiocyanatoulosonates, a new type of sugar isothiocyanate which is used for the stereocontrolled preparation of thiohydantoin spironucleosides.<sup>8</sup> Some data on related ulosononitriles<sup>9</sup> and furanoid ulosonoisothiocyanates<sup>10</sup> have been reported later. In this paper, we report the full data on a synthetic procedure to prepare furanoid and pyranoid spirothiohydantoins using methyl isothiocyanatoulosonates (11, 18) and methyl aminoulosonates (9, 10, and 17) as key intermediates. We have previously shown<sup>7f</sup> that ketofuranosyl isothiocyanates are transient intermediates in the preparation of spironucleosides of 1,3-O,N five member heterocycles.

## 2. Results and discussion

The starting materials to prepare the pyranoid and furanoid 2-isothiocyanatoulosonic esters 11 and 18 (Scheme 1) were the  $\beta$ -azido-1-trimethyl ethers **3** and **13**, respectively, which we have previously reported,<sup>7f</sup> and were obtained by reaction of trimethylsilyl azide with the corresponding spiroacetal<sup>11</sup> **2** or **12** in freshly distilled acetonitrile, under stringently anhydrous conditions. Desilylation of 3 with a catalytic amount of TBAF (tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride).  $3H_2O$  produced 4 in high yield. Swern<sup>12</sup> oxidation of 4 afforded the azido aldehyde 5, whose NMR data showed the signals for 5 and additional signals corresponding to a hydrate as is described for related aldehydes.<sup>13</sup> Further oxidation (NaClO<sub>2</sub>) of 5 followed by treatment with diazomethane gave the 3-O-benzylazido ester 7. Treatment of 4 with ruthenium chloride-sodium metaperiodate produced simultaneous oxidation of the formyl and benzyl groups with formation of the 3-O-benzoyl ulosonic acid derivative 6, which was not isolated, and in situ converted (reaction with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) into the methyl 3-O-benzoyl azido

*Keywords*: Spironucleosides; Thiohydantoins; Thioureas; Isothiocyanates. \* Corresponding author. Tel.: +34 954557150; fax: +34 954624960.; e-mail: jfuentes@us.es

<sup>0040–4020/\$ -</sup> see front matter @ 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.tet.2005.09.128



**Scheme 1.** Preparation of new glycosyl aminoulosonates and glycosyl isothiocyanatoulosonates from sugar spiroacetals. Reagents and conditions: (i) TMSN<sub>3</sub>, TMSOTf, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 0 °C; (ii) TBFA.3H<sub>2</sub>O, THF, rt; (iii) DMSO, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -70 °C; (iv) RuCl<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, NaIO<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, H<sub>2</sub>O, CCl<sub>4</sub>, rt; (v) NaClO<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, 'BuOH, H<sub>2</sub>O, 0 °C; (vi) CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, Et<sub>2</sub>O, MeOH, 0 °C; (vii) H<sub>2</sub>/C-Pd, MeOH, rt; (viii) CSCl<sub>2</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, rt.

ester 8. Catalytic hydrogenation of 7 and 8 gave the glycosylaminoester anomeric mixtures 9 and 10, respectively, in good yields. The anomeric ratio for 9 was 1:9 (α:β, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, rt, equilibrium), whereas in the case of 10 the ratio of the two anomers was 2:5 (same conditions), although the anomeric (C-2) configuration of each anomer for 10 was not determined. The anomeric mixture 9 was used only in route A (Scheme 2) for the synthesis of spirothiohydantoins. Compound 10 was also transformed, by reaction with thiophosgene in basic medium, into an anomeric mixture (α:β 16:1) of glycosyl isothiocyanates, from which only the α anomer 11 was isolated. This compound was used in route B of spirothiohydantoins (Scheme 2).

In a similar way, the reaction of **13** with TBAF  $\cdot$  3H<sub>2</sub>O gave the known<sup>6b</sup> 1-*O*-unprotected furanosyl azide **14**, which by oxidation with ruthenium chloride–sodium metaperiodate ( $\rightarrow$ **15**), followed by estherification with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, produced the methyl ulosonate **16**. Catalytic hydrogenation of **16** yielded the anomeric mixture ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  ratio 6:1) of aminoesters **17** in virtually quantitative yield. Reaction of **17** with thiophosgene in the presence of CaCO<sub>3</sub> gave, after column chromatography, the  $\alpha$  (65%) and  $\beta$  (20%) isothiocyanato ulosonates **18\alpha** and **18\beta** as isolated products.

Table 1 shows selected spectroscopic data for the structural assignments of compounds **4–5**, **7–11**, and **16–18**. Thus the

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